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Programs of the Federal government which provide assistance to outdoor recreation projects are listed by governmental department. Various offices, bureaus, administrations, and services are described within each departmental section. The Federal legislation involved is cited where applicable. Programs include a variety of conservation activities, outdoor education activities for schools, and providing recreational facilities for urban youth. Information given for particular programs within these divisions includes type of assistance (credit, cost-sharing, technical help, educational services, research, etc.), general qualifications which must be met, and where to apply for assistance. (JH)

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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# *Federal Assistance in Outdoor Recreation*

AVAILABLE TO: States, Their Subdivisions, Organizations, Individuals

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■ Indicates eligibility for assistance

# INTRODUCTION

The Federal Government has a number of programs under which the States, their political subdivisions, individuals, groups and associations may qualify for assistance in outdoor recreation. This assistance involves credit, cost-sharing, technical aid, educational services and research. Individuals or organizations interested in Federal assistance in outdoor recreation will find information listed in the following sections. Program details may be secured by contacting the administering agency at its field or regional offices, or the agency's national office, Washington, D.C.

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

**Bureau of Outdoor Recreation**

***Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965***

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act provides for grants to States, and through them to political subdivisions and other units of States, for planning, acquisition, and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. It also provides money for Federal acquisition of authorized areas within the National Park, National Forest, and Wildlife Refuge systems and for certain other Federal recreation purposes. 1

A State must prepare a comprehensive Statewide outdoor recreation plan which the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation finds adequate for the purposes of the act before it may receive grants for

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acquisition or development projects. Planning grants and limited technical assistance are available for the preparation of State outdoor recreation plans. Acquisition and development projects which are in accord with the State's outdoor recreation plan and which meet Bureau criteria are eligible for matching grants. Grants may be made for up to 50 percent of the cost of a project.

Political subdivisions, such as city and county governments, and other official public agencies of the State are eligible. The State, however, holds initial prerogative and responsibility for determining which projects and which agencies shall be supported, and for establishing the order in which projects may be financed. Political subdivisions and other official public agencies in a State which wish to apply for grants must propose their projects to the official liaison officer or agency designated by the State to administer State participation in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program. The name of the State liaison officer or agency and additional details are available from Regional Offices of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

CONTACT: Regional Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, in one of the following cities:

**Pacific Southwest Region**

| | |
|---|---|
| California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Hawaii, American Samoa, and Guam | 450 Golden Gate Avenue<br>Box 36062<br>San Francisco, Calif., 94102 |

**Pacific Northwest Region**

| | |
|---|---|
| Washington, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Alaska | U.S. Court House<br>Room 407<br>Seattle, Wash., 98104 |

**Mid-Continent Region**

| | |
|---|---|
| North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas | Building 41<br>Denver Federal Center<br>Denver, Colo., 80225 |

**Lake Central Region**

| | |
|---|---|
| Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana | 3853 Research Park Drive<br>Ann Arbor, Mich., 48104 |

**Southeast Region**

| | |
|---|---|
| Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands | 810 New Walton Bldg.<br>Atlanta, Ga., 30303 |

**Northeast Region**

| | |
|---|---|
| Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, and District of Columbia | 128 N. Broad Street<br>Philadelphia, Pa., 19102 |

## *Natural Beauty Programs*

In administering the Land and Water Conservation Fund and its other programs, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation gives special consideration to natural beauty and other qualitative aspects of the natural environment and to the needs of growing urban populations. This is done through emphasis on beauty and urban needs in nationwide planning, technical assistance and reviews of State outdoor recreation planning, preparation and review of special area studies, review of State and local acquisition and development proposals and review of Federal land acquisitions for outdoor recreation purposes.



## *Public Law 88–29 and Other Authorities*

Under Public Law 88–29 and other authorities, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is engaged in a number of activities which in many instances provide recreation assistance to States, their subdivisons, organizations, and individuals. These include:

1. Serving as a focal point in the Federal Government

for outdoor recreation contacts with the States, their subdivisions, private organizations, and individuals.

2. Promoting coordination in the outdoor recreation programs of Federal agencies.

3. Preparation of a long-range continuing nationwide outdoor recreation plan, based on an inventory and classification of public and private outdoor recreation facilities and resources and including an analysis of recreation demand and need. The initial draft of the plan is scheduled for completion by 1968.

4. Participation in outdoor recreation research and professional education. Research in which the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is engaged relates primarily to development of the nationwide outdoor recreation plan. Educational efforts are concentrated at the graduate level and are directed at improving the training of individuals who will become professional outdoor recreation employees in public and private organizations.

5. Encouraging interstate and regional cooperation in planning, acquisition, and development of outdoor recreation resources. A noteworthy example of this work is the effort to mark and make available the significant historic and recreational locations along the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

6. Providing technical outdoor recreation assistance to the States, their subdivisions, public and private organizations, and individuals. At present, the Bureau's technical assistance is limited primarily to helping States develop comprehensive outdoor recreation plans. When funded, its technical assistance will be expanded and extended to other important units engaged in making outdoor recreation opportunities available.



7. Accepting and using donations of money, property, personal services, or facilities for outdoor recreation purposes.

CONTACT: Regional Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, in one of the cities listed under the preceding Land and Water Conservation Fund Act section of this booklet.

### *Public Law 89–72, The Federal Water Project Recreation Act*

Under the Federal Water Project Recreation Act, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation carries out several functions, as follows:

Prepares a general plan for recreation development and recommends its adoption by the construction agency;

Coordinates recreation planning in project areas with existing and planned Federal, State, and local public recreation development;

Recommends Federal or non-Federal administration for project areas;

Determines the costs and benefits attributable to recreation and estimates costs of providing equivalent benefits elsewhere;

Recommends fee schedules, requirements for minimum facilities needed, lands needed to be acquired to preserve recreation potential, and interagency transfer of project recreation lands where appropriate;

Encourages non-Federal bodies to lease and administer recreation at existing projects, and to acquire, develop and administer recreation resources where there are minimum or no recreation facilities; in such instances financial assistance would be available under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

In addition to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation responsibilities under this act, both the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior and the Army Corps of Engineers of the Department of Defense have responsibilities under Public Law 89–72 These are summarized under the programs of the two agencies elsewhere in this booklet.



### *Section 4 (f) of Public Law 89–670*

Under this Act, which establishes the Department of Transportation, the Bureau of Outdoor

Recreation has been delegated responsibilities assigned to the Secretary of the Interior. These responsibilities involve policies and procedures relating to matters on wildlife, waterfowl, natural beauty and recreational areas.

The Bureau consults and cooperates with the Secretaries or delegated personnel of the Departments of Transportation, Agriculture, and Housing and Urban Development on those transportation projects—highways, railroad rights-of-way, airports and other transportation facilities—that may interfere with or disturb natural beauty areas, and recreational facilities and wildlife/waterfowl refuges.

### *Federal Surplus Property*

Under the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 as amended, which is administered by the General Services Administration, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation provides technical assistance. The Bureau has been delegated responsibilities assigned to the Secretary of the Interior for determining the suitability and desirability of transfer of Federal surplus property to non-Federal agencies for use for park, recreation, and historical monument purposes. Subsequent to transfer of the surplus property to a State or one of its subdivisions, the Bureau is responsible for determining and enforcing compliance with the terms of the deed.



The Bureau provides guidelines and other technical advice and assistance to non-Federal agencies which help them to meet compliance requirements on surplus property utilized for parks, recreation areas, and historical sites.

CONTACT: Regional Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, in one of the cities listed under the preceding Land and Water Conservation Fund Act section of this booklet.

## Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs aids Indian tribes by identifying and evaluating opportunities on or near Indian reservations for industrial, commercial and service-type business development including tourists and recreation enterprises. Recreation resources on many Indian reservations present opportunities for increasing Indian employment and income through business ventures catering to recreationists' needs for accommodations, entertainment and other services.

Indian tribes and individual Indians can get help from the Bureau of Indian Affairs in establishing tourist attractions and commercial outdoor recreation developments on tribal lands in three ways:

1. Technical guidance;
2. Long-term loans; and
3. Advice of other Federal or State agencies that may provide technical advice on loans for commercial developments.

CONTACT: Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20242, or the Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs at 820 So. Main Street, Aberdeen, S. D. 57401; 5301 Central Ave. NE, P.O. Box 8327, Albuquerque, N. M. 87108; Federal Building, Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005; 316 No. 26th Street, Billings, Montana 59101; Juneau, Alaska 99801; 1312 West Lake Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55408; Federal Building, Muskogee, Oklahoma 74401; P.O. Box 1060, Gallup, N. M. 87301 (Navajo Area); 124 W. Thomas Rd., Phoenix, Arizona 85011; 1425 NE Irving Street, Portland, Oregon 97208; 2550 Fair Oaks Blvd., Sacramento, California 95825.



## Bureau of Land Management

### *Public Domain Grants for Historic Monuments*

This program facilitates the trans-

ferring, at no cost, of public domain lands to States, their subdivisions and non-profit organizations for historic monument purposes. The transfers only embrace acreage necessary for the preservation of the historic sites and their features. The Bureau of Land Management makes periodic inspections of the areas to assure compliance with title stipulations. If found that the land is being utilized for other than historic monument purposes, the title of the land reverts back to the United States.

### *Recreation and Public Purposes Act*

The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of June 4, 1954, provides that State and local governments, and qualified nonprofit organizations, can acquire certain Federal lands for recreation use, and for other purposes. The Secretary of the Interior has established the purchase price to States and other governmental agencies at $2.50 an acre, and the lease rental at 25 cents an acre per year. The act applies to all public domain lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior. Under certain conditions it applies also to about 25 million acres of public domain land withdrawn by other Federal agencies. It does not apply to acquired lands. Most of the 465 million acres of public domain in 28 States administered by the Bureau of Land Management are in the 11 Western States and Alaska, although there are small acreages in some of the Eastern States. Information about the amount of land which may be purchased in any one year, the conditions under which patents or leases are issued, and other procedures to be followed, may be obtained from the Bureau's State and District offices.



CONTACT: Bureau of Land Management State Offices in Anchorage, Alaska; Phoenix, Ariz.; Sacramento, Calif.; Denver, Colo.; Boise, Idaho; Billings, Mont.; Reno, Nev.; Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Portland, Oreg.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Cheyenne, Wyo.; and (for

Eastern States) the Eastern States Land Office, 7981 Eastern Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

## Bureau of Reclamation

The extent to which development of recreation facilities has been included in the program of the Bureau of Reclamation in the development of individual projects has varied widely because of variations in project authorizing legislation. In the absence of provision for recreation in new developments, the Bureau prior to 1965 pursued a policy of constructing minimum or basic health and safety facilities. In most instances, however, additional recreation facilities were developed by the Federal and non-Federal agencies that have assumed responsibility for recreation management of individual reservoir areas.

Arrangements for management of recreation at Reclamation projects usually are made during the project construction period. Responsibility for this function has been transferred, through appropriate agreements, to other qualified Federal and non-Federal agencies for all but about 30 of the approximate total of 220 recreational areas on reclamation projects. It is anticipated that the Bureau of Reclamation will continue to administer recreation on a limited number of areas because of close association with other project operating responsibilities, limited recreation values in some areas, temporary situations pending implementation of permanent arrangements, and other reasons.



## *Federal Water Project Recreation Act, Public Law 89–72*

This law, which was enacted July 9, 1965, provided new guidelines for analysis and development of the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement potentials of water resources projects within the program of the Bureau of Reclamation. It includes provisions ap-

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plicable to project development proposals considered for future authorization as well as to existing and previously authorized projects. Public Law 89–72 provides that non-Federal recreation and fish and wildlife management agencies which participate in the program shall share pertinent development costs on both old and new projects and meet reimbursement requirements through cash payments, crediting values of lands and facilities, repayment with interest over a period of time (not exceeding 50 years), or a combination of these. The non-Federal managing agency is also required to pay operation, maintenance, and replacement costs for the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities constructed on both old and new projects where recreation is of less than national significance. However, other provisions, including those relating to cost allocations and cost ceilings, require that processing of these two project categories be accomplished under separate procedures.

All joint costs allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement on new projects will be borne by the Federal Government and are non-reimbursable. The separable recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement development costs will be shared equally by the Federal Government and a non-Federal agency, except in federally managed areas. Each such new proposal will require congressional action in authorizing the recreation and fish and wildlife developments, along with the other project development proposals. Public Law 89–72 provides that no new reclamation projects may be authorized or constructed under existing reclamation laws where the total costs allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement exceed 50 percent of total project costs except in those cases where specified fish and wildlife functions of national significance are involved.

Public Law 89–72 fills a long-standing need for general authority for Federal development of recreation facilities on existing projects. It provides for Federal participation, on a cost-sharing basis, in

the development of recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities on such projects on a nonreimbursable basis up to a maximum of $100,000 for each reservoir. Expenditures of more than $100,000 of Federal funds must have additional congressional approval. This authority will assist in alleviating deficiencies in recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities on existing projects where non-Federal agencies have assumed responsibility for management.

### *Small Reclamation Projects Act, Public Law 84–984*

Under the Small Reclamation Projects Act, certain types of public organizations can obtain loans for small reclamation projects, not exceeding $10 million total cost, in the 17 Western Reclamation States and Hawaii.

Grants under the program may be made for flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife purposes where these are incorporated as project functions and are in the general public interest. Such grants, loans, or combinations thereof may be made up to a maximum of $6.5 million for a single project.

CONTACT: Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240; or Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation, P.O. Box 8008, Boise, Idaho, 83707; 2929 Fulton Avenue, Sacramento, Calif., 95813; P.O. Box 427, Boulder City, Nev., 89005; 125 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84111; 7th and Taylor, Amarillo, Tex., 79105; 316 North 26th Street, Billings, Mont., 59107; or Denver Federal Center, Building 20, Denver, Colo., 80225.



## Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Through programs of cooperative research, cost-sharing, information, demonstration, and technical assistance, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and

Wildlife assists States, public agencies, organizations, and individuals to realize the full recreational potential of the Nation's fish and wildlife resources. This potential includes the enjoyment and understanding of fish, wildlife and their habitat, and appreciation of the scientific methods of studying them, as well as the direct utilization of these resources in fishing and hunting.

Federal excise taxes on sporting arms, ammunition, and fishing tackle, under the Dingell-Johnson and Pittman-Robertson Acts, are distributed to States and Territories for restoration of fish and wildlife. The amount available to a State is determined by formulas based on the ratio of State area to that of the United States and the number of paid hunting and fishing license holders in the State. The Bureau also enters into cooperative agreements with States and other non-Federal interests for the conservation, development, and enhancement of the anadromous fish resources of the Nation and fish of the Great Lakes that ascend streams to spawn. In addition, other types of assistance are provided in several technical and service programs of the Bureau.

### *Technical Assistance in Sport Fishery*

This program complements those of the State fish and game departments by providing technical advice to Federal agencies, Indian tribes, and to others who do not receive these special services from the State. In the case of Indian tribes, the technical advice has resulted in many income-producing recreational enterprises. On some lands the Bureau provides fishery management assistance under cooperative joint Federal-State agreements. Sport fishing opportunities under this program are available (to the public) in many areas. These include Indian reservations, National Wildlife Refuges, National Forests, and National Parks. Various types of extension and training service are provided to the general public and to the Federal, State and local

conservation groups. Education and training are provided by Cooperative Fishery Units established at various colleges and universities. On some occasions, workshop training is provided to teachers and special technical groups.

The fish hatchery program is involved with the preservation and development of freshwater game fish and of salmon populations. It provides fish for stocking lakes and streams of Federal lands, Indian tribal lands, reservoirs, and other waters.

National Fish Hatcheries are operated primarily to produce fish needed for maintaining sport fish populations in inland waters of the Nation. In a typical year, the 100 National Fish Hatcheries produced and distributed about 240 million game and food fish and eggs weighing over 4½ million pounds.

Fish are distributed to the Federal agencies and to States under cooperative agreements. Landowners or organizations may apply directly to the Bureau for fish, which may then be supplied in accordance with provisions of the existing local agreements. Research laboratories and hatchery biologists also provide technical assistance to State and private fish hatchery operators faced with technical operating problems.

### *Technical Assistance in Wildlife*

Information and services in the wildlife field are provided on the same basis as fishery information. While the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife emphasizes conservation of migratory birds, including waterfowl, it also provides assistance and advice about other forms of wildlife. An initial point for information is "Waterfowl Tomorrow" published in 1964 and "Birds in Our Lives," published in 1966 for sale at the Government Printing Office. Information material is distributed through the Bureau's Regional a State offices and by State extension services.

### *Technical Assistance in Water Resource Development Projects*

This program provides technical service to all States in connection with the planning and construction of water resource development projects of the Federal agencies as well as on private projects constructed under Federal permit so as to assure conservation of fish and wildlife. Such Bureau planning assistance often leads to the transfer of Federal areas to State game and fish agencies for management.

CONTACT: Since financial assistance under these programs is available primarily to States rather than communities, the State game and fish or conservation commission is the primary agency to contact. Additional information and services may be obtained through the Regional Offices of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife located in: Portland, (Oregon), Albuquerque, Minneapolis, Atlanta, and Boston; or from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240.

## Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, established by the Water Quality Act of 1965, has the long-range goal of assuring an adequate supply of water suitable in quality for all legitimate uses—public, industrial, agricultural, recreational, propagation of fish, aquatic life, and wildlife.



The water pollution control program is deeply involved in planning for provision of water of adequate quality for water-oriented outdoor recreation activities, fish, and wildlife. Without water of suitable quality, many outdoor recreation activities and a proper habitat for fish and wildlife would not be possible.

To achieve water of a quality suitable for all beneficial uses, including recreation and fish and wildlife, the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration conducts the following program:

(1) Participates with the States in the establishment of water quality standards for all interstate and coastal waters.

(2) Develops comprehensive water pollution control programs on a river basin basis.

(3) Provides grants to municipalities for the construction of waste treatment works.

(4) Provides grants to State and interstate agencies to help strengthen their water pollution control programs.

(5) Provides grants to help State and local planning agencies develop effective comprehensive water quality control and abatement plans for river basins.

(6) Provides grants to agencies, institutions and individuals for research, training, fellowships, and demonstration projects in the field of water pollution control.

(7) Provides grants and contracts for research and development into (a) new or improved methods of controlling discharges of untreated or inadequately treated wastes from storm or combined storm and sanitary sewers; (b) advanced waste treatment and joint treatment systems for municipal and industrial wastes; (c) methods for prevention of pollution by industry, including treatment of industrial wastes.

(8) Assists in development of State and local training programs and carries out specialized training at water laboratories.

(9) Conducts an enforcement program against pollution on interstate or navigable waters.

CONTACT: Office of Program Plans and Development, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20242.

## Geological Survey

### *Geological and Mineral Resources Surveys and Mapping*

The Geological Survey conducts a wide-range program of field and laboratory research in geology to determine and appraise the mineral and mineral-fuel resources and the geologic structure of the United States. These studies provide scientific and technical assistance in a number of fields, including recreation.

### *Topographic Surveys and Mapping*

The Geological Survey prepares topographic guadrangle maps of the United States showing the shape of the land surface, elevations above sea level, course and flow of streams, and the location of important natural and man-made features, determined by precise engineering surveys and measurements.

The Map Information Office of the Geological Survey is a central source of information on topographic maps, charts, aerial photographs, and geodetic control surveys prepared by Federal government agencies. Maps of the United States showing the status of topographic mapping, aerial photography, and aerial mosaics are available from this Office, free on request.

Topographic maps, basic to many activities including recreation, are available from the Geological Survey.



### *Water Resources Investigations*

The Geological Survey conducts investigations which provide water information required for economic development and best use of the Nation's water resources. This program includes the determinations of the flow and sediment discharge of rivers; reservoir contents; location and safe yields of underground waters; the chemical quality and temperature of waters;

the availability of water supplies as related to the present and future demands; and hydrologic research in principles and techniques.

The results of the Geological Survey's investigations are published in bulletins, professional papers, water-supply papers, and circulars and in topographic, geologic, and hydrologic maps.

A clause in the annual appropriation for the Geological Survey requires that topographic surveys and mapping and water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or local government shall be jointly conducted and financed on a 50–50 basis.

CONTACT: All requests for assistance should be addressed to the Director, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20242.

## National Park Service

### *Federal Agency and State Assistance*

To help meet the park and recreation needs of the Nation, the experience of the National Park Service in planning, developing, and managing parks and recreation areas may be made available upon request and on a selective basis to other Federal agencies and to States and their political subdivisions. Such assistance is generally furnished on a programmed and reimburseable basis and consists of technical and advisory assistance on such matters as park agency organization; administration, planning and the operation and maintenance of park systems; personnel training; historical and archeological programs; and general development planning.



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**CONTACT: The Regional Director of the appropriate National Park Service Regional Office:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Regional Director<br>Southeast Regional Office<br>National Park Service<br>P.O. Box 10008<br>Richmond, Virginia 23240 | States:<br>Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands |
| Regional Director<br>Midwest Regional Office<br>National Park Service<br>1709 Jackson Street<br>Omaha, Nebraska 68102 | Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming |
| Regional Director<br>Southwest Regional Office<br>National Park Service<br>P.O. Box 728<br>Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 | Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah |
| Regional Director<br>Western Regional Office<br>National Park Service<br>450 Golden Gate Avenue<br>P.O. Box 36063<br>San Francisco, California 94102 | California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and Hawaii |
| Regional Director<br>Northeast Regional Office<br>National Park Service<br>143 South Third Street<br>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106 | Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin |
| Regional Director<br>National Capital Regional Office<br>National Park Service<br>1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.<br>Washington, D.C. 20240 | District of Columbia, Maryland |



## *Historic Preservation Program*

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorizes matching grants to States and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, of up to 50 per cent of the cost of acquiring or developing, for historic preservation pur-

poses, districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture. The law also authorizes matching grants to States for 50 per cent of the cost of preparing comprehensive statewide historic preservation surveys and plans, the results of which will guide the making of grants for specific projects. A project may include historic preservation work by a State or local government or other public body, or by private organizations and individuals. To be eligible for funds made available to the States, a project must be in accord with a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior. No appropriated grant-in-aid funds have been apportioned among the States.

CONTACT: Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20006.

### *Park Practice Program*

Under a joint program, the National Park Service, the National Conference on State Parks, and the National Recreation and Park Association offer technical, planning, and operational information through the Park Practice Program. The privately financed publications under this Program include *DESIGN*, which offers planning concepts; *GUIDELINES*, which offers administrative and policy information, *GRIST* with supplements), which provides information helpful at the field maintenance and operational levels, and *TRENDS* in Parks and Recreation, a quarterly stressing new concepts and philosophies. This program is available on a subscription basis to interested agencies, organizations, and individuals.

CONTACT: Park Practice Program, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.

## Office of Water Resources Research

### *Coordination and Information Exchange*

**The Office of Water Resources Research (OWRR), in cooperation with the Science Information Exchange, issues water resources research catalogs containing pertinent information on 2,000 or more water resources research projects currently supported by Federal and non-Federal funds. These catalogs, together with such materials as annoted bibliographies and thesauri, or lists of terms useful in indexing water resources reports, are published by OWRR to facilitate the exchange of information and prevent undesirable duplication of research effort. Close liaison is maintained with other agencies engaged in water resources research.**

### *Support for Water Resources Research and Training*

**The Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (P.L. 88–379) authorized appropriations for allotment of $75,000 to each of the States in fiscal year 1965, $87,500 in each of the second and third years, and $100,000 each year thereafter to assist each of the 50 States and the commonwealth of Puerto Rico in carrying out work of a competent and qualified water resources research institute or center.**

**Also, under title I of the act, Congress authorized appropriations not to exceed $1 million in fiscal 1965, $2 million in 1966, $3 million in 1967, $4 million in 1968, and $5 million in 1969 and each succeeding year for matching, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, money made available to institutes by States or other non-Federal sources to meet necessary expenses of specific water resources research projects.**

**Title II of the Act, as amended by Public Law 89–404 enacted April 19, 1966, authorized appropriations of $5 million for fiscal year 1967 increas-**

ing $1 million annually to $10 million in fiscal year 1972 and remaining at this level through fiscal year 1976. The money is for grants, contracts, matching or other arrangements with educational institutions, private foundations or other institutions; private firms and individuals; and local, State and Federal Government agencies. Research under Title II of 'the Act may be into any aspects of water problems related to the mission of the Department of the Interior which the Secretary may deem desirable and which are not otherwise being studied.

Research, investigations, experiments, and training authorized by the act are broad in scope, and include economic, legal, social, engineering, recreational, biological, geographic, ecological, and other aspects of water problems. Students employed as research assistants on approved research projects receive financial support and training through this Federal-State cooperative program.

CONTACT: Director, Office of Water Resources Research, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture has a major interest in outdoor recreation and beautification on both private and public lands.

The Department's Forest Service is responsible for the development and administration of public recreation facilities within the National Forests and National Grasslands, which cover 186 million acres of public land. Private land, which comprises three fourths of the land area of the 48 contiguous States, offers great potential for outdoor recreation. Therefore, many Department programs are focused on development and beautification of private land for recreation.

The Soil Conservation Service, which provides technical assistance to landowners and operators and helps State and local government units develop public, water-based recreational areas and facilities in small watershed projects has been assigned general leadership for USDA assistance for income-producing recreation enterprises. Responsibility for educational assistance and advice has been assigned to the Cooperative Extension Services. The Farmers Home Administration provides credit assistance and management guidance. Cost sharing and adjustment payments are provided by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Research assistance on outdoor recreation, beautification, and related subjects is provided by the Agricultural Research Service, Economic Research Service, and Forest Service.

New stimuli to outdoor recreation have come from the rural areas development movement, which is backed by the Department of Agriculture. Private citizens interested in improving their communities form their own organizations, usually called rural areas development committees. These local leaders obtain assistance, where needed, from Federal, State, and local programs and private organizations. County or area Technical Action Panels help local rural development committees and other rural individuals and groups to identify the services they need for economic, social, and cultural growth and to locate and secure the needed services. These panels, which have been organized in all States and counties, are composed of heads of the field offices of the United States Department of Agriculture agencies and other Federal and State agencies whose programs benefit rural people. Technical Action Panels also assist individuals and groups with economic plans, community development projects, inventories, and surveys. Panels provide assistance for the initiation and development of a wide variety of recreation projects. County Extension Agents are responsible for helping

local people create their rural areas development organizations.

## Agricultural Research Service

The Agricultural Research Service conducts an extensive research program directed primarily to the production of food, feed, and fiber, and to the conservation of the Nation's soil and water resources. A number of these research projects produce information that is essential to solving recreational problems. Among such projects are the following: developing superior grass varieties, management practices, and equipment for turf establishment and maintenance; developing control practices for diseases, insects, and weeds; developing soil and water management practices to minimize erosion and sedimentation of streams and reservoirs; and developing plans and drawings for recreational structures.

CONTACT: Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250

## Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

### *Agricultural Conservation Program*

The Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) shares with farmers and ranchers the costs of carrying out needed soil, water, woodland and wildlife conservation work on privately owned farm lands.

Conservation farming increases opportunities for outdoor recreation—both for farm families and their friends and as income-producing enterprises.

Strip-cropping, sod waterways, terraces, farm ponds and other water impoundments, permanent vegetative cover, trees and shrubs and other approved conservation practices improve hunting and fish-

ing while they protect and improve soil, water, and woodland resources. They also provide pleasant natural beauty sites for picnicking, camping, and hiking. Some practices are cost-shared specifically to develop wildlife habitat and feed.

Locally elected farmers administer the ACP at the county level. They cooperatively plan and work with county governments, special purpose districts, municipalities, local civic groups, service clubs, and sportsmen's organizations to encourage farmland conservation projects that result in maximum economic, recreational, and esthetic benefits for the entire community.

### *Appalachian Land Stabilization and Conservation Program*

The Secretary is authorized to enter into agreements of not more than 10 years with landowners, operators, or occupiers in specified areas of the Appalachian Region. The agreements will include the establishment of practices and measures for the conservation and development of soil, water, woodland, wildlife, and recreation resources.

Farmers participating in the program are eligible for adjustment payments to compensate for income lost due to reduction in production of crops and cost-share payments to help establish the public benefit uses including wildlife practices.



They may also be eligible for additional payments if they agree to permit without other charge public access to their lands for hunting, fishing, trapping, or hiking.

Grants are authorized to State and local governmental agencies to assist them in purchasing cropland for the preservation of open spaces, natural beauty, the development of wildlife or recreational facilities or the prevention of water pollution.

### *Cropland Adjustment Program*

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 authorizes a Cropland Adjustment Program. The purpose of the program is to encourage farmers to divert cropland from the production of row crops, small grains and tame hay to public benefit use such as wildlife habitat, natural beauty, water pollution control, recreation, woodland plantings, and soil and water conservation. Emphasis is placed on the diversion of wheat, feed grain, and cotton acreage.

### *Cropland Conversion Program*

The Department of Agriculture is authorized to enter long-term agreements with farmers in selected counties to convert land regularly used for production of crops to recreational and other conservation projects. Adjustment payments help a farmer make the conversion and cost-sharing helps him carry out conservation practices. This pilot program provides valuable information and experience in the administration of land use and production adjustment programs to provide broad public benefits.

CONTACT: County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) Office (usually located in the county seat) or Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

## Economic Research Service



The chief outdoor recreation research activities of the Economic Research Service involve analyses of: (1) recreation as a source of accelerated economic activity both on farms and within the context of rural community development; (2) recreation as a resource use, including broad inventories of adaptable resources and appraisals of demand for satisfying

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human recreation needs; (3) recreation as a part of river basin watershed development, and RC&D programs; and (4) legal and institutional aspects of resource use for recreation including the nature and distribution of rights, their organization, and their use by individuals and groups.

Most Economic Research Service studies are selected to represent broad area or regional situations. Research within a particular State usually is developed in cooperation with the State Agricultural Experiment Station.

CONTACT: Requests for information about available publications and research in progress should be addressed to: Natural Resource Economics Division, Economic Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.

## Farmer Cooperative Service

The Farmer Cooperative Service conducts economic studies of the organization and operation of recreational cooperatives. It provides educational and advisory assistance to other Federal and State agencies, committees, and groups of rural and small-town residents to help them with their cooperatives.

CONTACT: Administrator, Farmer Cooperative Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.



## Farmers Home Administration

### *Loans to Associations*

The Farmers Home Administration makes loans up to $4 million for the development of recreational facilities by organizations operating on a nonprofit basis such as recreation associations and small

towns of 5,500 population or less and other rural political subdivisions when:

1. They are unable to obtain credit elsewhere.
2. The proposed recreational facilities primarily serve farmers, ranchers, farm tenants, farm laborers, and rural residents either by direct use or economic benefits. Control of the borrower organization must remain with local farmers and other rural residents. However, others may use the facilities.
3. They have legal capacity to borrow and repay money, to pledge security for loans, and to operate facilities or services to be installed with the loan funds.
4. They are financially sound and will be effectively organized and managed.

### *Loans to Individuals*

The Farmers Home Administration makes loans to individual family farmers who are unable to get needed credit elsewhere to develop income-producing outdoor recreation enterprises. Borrowers must continue to conduct a family operation after the loan is made. They must produce enough agricultural commodities for sale to assure that the farm will be recognized as a farm rather than just a recreational business. The owner-operator of a family farm may borrow up to $60,000 for such purposes as purchase of land, construction of fish ponds, development of hunting preserves, construction of cabins, picnic and camping areas and other facilities for outdoor recreation. The borrower whose loan is secured by real estate may have up to 40 years to repay the loan at 5 percent interest.



Loans up to $35,000 also are available to such owner-operators and to farm tenants for purchase of livestock and equipment and for operating expenses connected with their farming and recreational

enterprises. These loans are repayable in 7 years at 5 percent interest.

### *Watershed Loans*

Watershed loans and advances, including funds for developing recreation facilities, may be made to finance the local share of costs of improvements in watershed projects which have been approved by the Soil Conservation Service. Local sponsoring organizations may include a soil and water conservation district, irrigation districts, drainage districts, flood prevention or control district, municipal corporation, reservoir company, or similar organization not operating for profit. Sponsors must have authority under State law to obtain, give security for, and raise revenues to repay the loan and to operate and maintain the facilities financed with the loan.

In addition to financing other watershed purposes, loan funds may be used to finance recreation developments in or adjacent to reservoirs, lakes, natural streams or shorelines including minimum basic facilities needed for public health and safety, access, and use. Watershed loans are made repayable over periods up to 50 years. The interest rate for loans in fiscal year 1966 was 3.222 percent.

CONTACT: Farmers Home Administration county supervisors, or Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.



## Federal Extension Service

### *Cooperative Extension Service—Educational Assistance*

The Cooperative Extension Service provides educational assistance and advice to individuals and groups who are interested in developing or operat-

ing recreation enterprises or community recreation programs.

Here are some examples of county extension help: counseling landowners in converting cropland to recreational uses; helping farm families learn how to start and run a farm vacation business; providing recreation leadership training through 4–H or home demonstration clubs; helping groups organize to develop and operate tourist attractions.

Information on recreation enterprise costs and returns, demand, and other decision-making considerations—as well as how to plan, manage, and promote recreation activities—is available through most county extension offices. In addition, county extension agents can draw upon extension specialists from their land-grant university for specialized training or consultation. As representatives of county governments, land-grant universities, and the Department of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service workers can also provide contacts with other agencies and organizations offering technical or other assistance.

CONTACT: Local county extension agent or the Outdoor Recreation Specialist, Cooperative Extension Service, c/o State Land-Grant University.

## Forest Service

Through its cooperative State-Federal programs, the Forest Service works closely with State Forestry Departments in urging multiple use, including recreational development of private woodlands, particularly the Nation's 4.5 million small forest holdings. The Forest Service also assists States in their programs of forest fire control and management of forest lands, including recreation areas.

The Forest Service draws on experience gained during a half century's recreational administration in the National Forests in supporting the

private land recreation programs of other agencies in the Department of Agriculture. More than 151 million visitor days of use by recreationists are now counted on the National Forests and National Grasslands.

The Forest Service has an extensive program in recreation research on public and privately-owned forest lands. Its objectives are to:

1. Provide and improve recreation opportunities through better understanding of the recreationist's needs, and fit these needs to the management of forest land resources.
2. Maintain and protect forest recreation sites from damage or destruction from heavy use.
3. Determine the requirements for successful outdoor recreation enterprises on privately-owned forest lands.
4. Coordinate forest recreation use with other demands on forest resources.
5. Determine the requirements of aesthetic forest landscapes and the means for producing and maintaining them.

Forest Service research publications are widely distributed to schools, organizations, and individuals.

CONTACT: The nearest local office of the Forest Service or State Forestry Departments; Forest Service Regional Offices in Missoula, Montana; Denver, Colorado; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Ogden, Utah; San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Atlanta, Georgia; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Juneau, Alaska; State and Private Forestry Area Offices in Atlanta, Georgia, and Upper Darby, Pennsylvania; Research Offices in Ogden, Utah; St. Paul, Minnesota; Upper Darby, Pennsylvania; Portland, Oregon; Berkeley, California; Fort Collins, Colorado; Asheville, North Carolina; New Orleans, Louisiana; Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico; or Headquarters Office, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

## Rural Community Development Service

The Rural Community Development Service has a small staff of specialists in Washington, D.C. It does not have a field staff. The function of this Service is to provide general stimulation and coordination of Federal activities, including programs for outdoor recreation and open space, at the Washington level to help people in rural communities achieve a more permanent social and economic improvement.

CONTACT: Rural Community Development Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.

## Rural Electrification Administration

Consumers of REA-financed electric and telephone systems and others interested in starting or expanding either commercial or nonprofit rural recreational enterprises may obtain specialized technical and credit-finding assistance from the Rural Electrification Administration.

The REA, through its regular 200-plus field force, supplemented by a staff of rural areas development specialists, renders on-site assistance upon request to borrowers and their consumers.

Rural electric systems may borrow funds under section 5 of the Rural Electrification Act to finance the acquisition and installation of wiring, plumbing, and electric equipment, including machinery, for consumers starting or expanding a commercial recreation enterprise. These funds are available only in the absence of other credit from either private or Federal resources.

CONTACT: Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.

## Soil Conservation Service

### *Resource Conservation and Development Projects*

**The assistance of the Department in carrying out Resource Conservation and Development Projects is available to local public bodies, to individuals, associations, and others in areas where local leadership assumes responsibility and initiates action necessary to promote conservation and development of an area. Resource Conservation and Development Projects call for stepped-up programs to increase local economic opportunities.**

**The Soil Conservation Service is responsible for providing Department of Agriculture leadership and guidance in Resource Conservation and Development Projects. It works through local Soil and Water Conservation Districts and with other local sponsoring groups. USDA technical, educational, credit and cost-sharing assistance is coordinated through the USDA Technical Action Panels.**

### *Small Watershed Projects*

**Under provisions of Public Law 566—The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention (Small Watershed) Act of 1954, as amended by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962—the Department of Agriculture, through the Soil Conservation Service, shares with State and local agencies up to half the cost of construction, land rights, and minimum basic facilities needed for access to and enjoyment of the recreation areas to be managed by State and local sponsors for public recreation. Cost sharing also is available for providing sanitary and other facilities needed for recreation.**



**State fish, wildlife, and park agencies are eligible for help. So are counties, municipalities, and special purpose districts. This same assistance is**

available to eleven watersheds where work is authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1944.

The Department of Agriculture may advance funds to local organizations for immediate purchase of lands, easements, and rights-of-way to prevent encroachment of other developments and sites for work of improvement in small watershed projects. Such advances have to be repaid with interest before construction starts.

### *Technical Assistance to Landowners and Operators*

The Soil Conservation Service provides technical assistance to landowners and operators in planning and installing income-producing recreation enterprises. SCS also provides technical help on use of soil and water resources for outdoor recreation on non-Federal lands owned or operated by non-profit organizations and other community groups.

These services are made available through some 3,010 Soil and Water Conservation Districts which blanket the Nation. Soil and Water Conservation Districts are units of local government, organized by landowners and operators under State-enabling laws, and administered by local leaders.

CONTACT: State Conservationist or Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.

## State Agricultural Experiment Stations 33

### *Cooperative Research Programs*

State Agricultural Experiment Stations have available a great deal of information on land use, farm characteristics, population, and zoning, as well as a wide range of physical and biological data useful to planning and developing recreation enterprises. In addition, the stations are carrying out a number of studies

on the use of land and water resources for recreation. These include surveys of recreation facilities and services on farms and potentials for further development, demands of urban residents for outdoor recreation, contribution of recreation resources to income of rural people, and factors contributing to the success of recreation enterprises.

CONTACT: State Agricultural Experiment Stations in each State, or Cooperative State Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Business and Defense Services Administration

Businessmen who wish to help in organizing or operating firms providing outdoor recreation can obtain assistance from the Business and Defense Services Administration. Information about financial requirements and rewards, management skills, published literature, and legislation is available. Publications of *Marketing Information Guide* and of special studies provide material useful to businessmen who manufacture recreational equipment or who operate motels, restaurants, ski lifts, golf courses, riding academies, sports arenas, and other service facilities related to outdoor recreation. Businessmen or trade association executives desiring special Government assistance on industry

matters can call upon the Business and Defense Services Administration for help.

CONTACT: Service Industries Division or Consumer Durables Division, Business and Defense Services Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 20230, or the local Field Office of the Department of Commerce.

## Economic Development Administration

### *EDA Programs*

Through the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, urban areas with high unemployment, rural areas with low family income, certain Indian reservations or Indian-owned land areas, and those areas which have lost, or are about to lose, their major source of employment, may obtain Federal financial assistance to enable them to stabilize and diversify their economies and create new job opportunities.

This assistance includes:

(1) *Grants and long-term loans* to communities for public works and development facilities;

(2) *Long-term loans* to applicants, both public and private, to help finance the purchase of land, buildings, machinery, and equipment for industrial and commercial use, and guarantees of up to 90 percent of related working capital loans made by private institutions.

(3) *Technical assistance and research* to find answers to economic problems;



(4) *Job retraining*, under a special section of the Manpower Development and Training Act. Unemployed persons in redevelopment areas are eligible for training and training allowances, without any requirement for State matching funds.

The act authorizes establishment of economic development districts containing two or more redevelopment areas so that projects of broader geo-

graphical significance may be planned and carried out. It also authorizes designation of multistate economic development regions, and encourages the States to form regional planning commissions to promote economic development.

### *Regional Economic Development Assistance*

The Economic Development Administration furnishes technical aid to Regional Action Planning Development Commissions [1]. The assistance helps the Commissions in preparing the comprehensive development plans and programs of the resources and economy of a specific region. Development plans may include those for tourism, outdoor recreation and related natural resources.

### *Regional Economic Development Commission Aid*

Under this program, grants are available to establish regional commissions for purpose of conducting surveys, studies and preparing recommendations of matters relating to economic development of designated economically substandard areas of our Nation. The Commissions initiate and coordinate long- and short-range regional economic development programs. Economic development programs may include tourism, recreation and fish and wildlife.

CONTACT: Director, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.



[1] An administrative planning group or commission of an economic development "region"; the latter is usually a large geographic area having particular needs for economic planning.

## Environmental Science Services Administration

### *Coast and Geodetic Survey Nautical Charting Program*

The Environmental Science Services Administration, through the Coast and Geodedic Survey, produces nautical charts and related publications required for safety in marine navigation. The Survey's objectives are to produce and maintain up-to-date charts of coastal and off-shore areas, including harbors, estuaries, and intracoastal waterways. Certain inland lakes and reservoirs are also charted for recreational boating purposes. Small craft navigational charts are published to meet the special needs of small boat operators. They furnish information about tides, tidal currents, weather, marine facilities available, etc.

The charting program involves such activities as hydrographic surveying and the operation of ships; photogrammetric surveying and mapping; investigations of navigational hazards; prediction of tides and tidal currents; publishing of Coast Pilot data; compilation, reproduction and distribution of nautical charts; and research and development.

CONTACT: The Environmental Science Services Administration, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 20235, or Marine Centers at Norfolk, Virginia, and Seattle, Washington.



### *Weather Bureau*

The Environmental Science Services Administration (ESSA) through the Weather Bureau is responsible for keeping the public informed of weather conditions that influence day-to-day recreational activities such as boating, snow skiing, camping, hunting, fishing, swimming, picnicking, golfing, walking, and riding. This is accomplished by the regular issuance of warnings and

forecasts which contain general information regarding expected cloudiness, precipitation, winds, humidity, and other weather factors which are of local or regional significance. Warnings and storm bulletins are also prepared whenever hurricanes, thunderstorms, heavy snow, gale winds, sleet, tornadoes, cold waves, etc., pose a threat to life and property. The Weather Bureau also provides a specialized Marine Weather service which is oriented toward meeting the requirements of the recreational boating community.

Weather forecasts are issued at least every 6 hours daily and disseminated to the general public chiefly by means of the mass media such as the press, news wire services, and commercial radio and television broadcast stations. The Weather Bureau also prepares extended range forecasts and outlooks which are extremely useful for future planning of various activities. The Bureau also provides continuous dissemination of warnings and forecasts through VHF-FM broadcasts and automatic telephones at several locations.

The Weather Bureau prepares river forecasts, including flood warnings, water supply, low-flow, flow velocity and stages critical to a variety of users, such as pollution control authorities and navigational interests. Power boat operators and canoeists should utilize flood stage forecasts and warnings as well as forecasts of abnormally low stages and excessive velocities. Campers and hikers should heed flood warnings as well as being aware of meteorological conditions conducive to flash flooding in their area. Waterfowl hunters and fishermen should be alert for flood warnings and may utilize water temperature and river stage forecasts for planning locations and times to obtain best results.



CONTACT: The Environmental Science Services Administration, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, 8060 13th Street, Silver Spring, Md., 20910, or any of its local Weather Bureau Field Offices.

# DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

*Community Economic Adjustment Program*

This program provides assistance to communities, individuals, and industries adversely affected by the shutting down of defense installations, defense contract terminations, and other changes in defense programs. Particular attention is paid to the opportunity for utilizing surplus Federal property to develop productive and employment-generating civilian activities. These include establishing recreational facilities, vocational schools, and health and rehabilitation centers.

CONTACT: Office of Economic Adjustment, OASD (I & L), U.S. Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., 20301.



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## U.S. Army—Corps of Engineers

The Civil Works functions of the Corps of Engineers embraces comprehensive multiple-purpose development of the Nation's water and related land resources.

Projects have been authorized by the Congress to meet a variety of needs—navigation, flood control, hydroelectric power production, shore restoration and protection, municipal, industrial and agricultural water supply, streamflow regulation, fish and wildlife conservation, recreation, and other beneficial purposes.

Since 1944 the Corps has included in its plans provisions for the enhancement of recreation and fish and wildlife. The Chief of Engineers is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain public park and recreation facilities at water resource development projects under jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, and to permit such construction, operation, and maintenance by local interests.

Corps of Engineers projects include not only reservoirs but other types of water resource projects as well. Each of these projects have varying degrees of potential for recreational use relating to the specific project and its purposes.

The Secretary of the Army is authorized to grant leases of project lands, including structures or facilities thereon, to non-Federal governmental bodies without charge, and upon such terms and for such purposes as he deems reasonable in the public interest. Leases to non-profit organzations for park or recreational purposes may be granted at reduced or nominal considerations.



### *Flood Plain Information Studies*

Under this program the Corps of Engineers provides information to States and local governmental agencies for their use in planning and/or

regulating the use of flood plains. Information may be provided on floods and flood damages and the identification of areas subject to inundation by floods of various magnitudes and frequencies.

Application for studies must be made by a State or a responsible local agency and should be submitted to the Corps of Engineers District in which the problem area is located.

### *Military Reservations*

The Secretary of the Army is authorized to grant leases of lands including structures or facilities thereon at water resource and development projects on military reservations for public park and recreational purposes.

### *Multiple-purpose Reservoir Projects*

The Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 (PL 89–72) states that the recreation resources of new Federal water resources projects are generally to be administered by non-Federal agencies on a cost sharing basis. To have the recreation potential of the project fully developed, a non-Federal agency must indicate its intent to assume one-half of the separable costs of recreation development and all costs of operation, maintenance and replacement, and administer the project lands and waters for recreation and fish and wildlife purposes. In the absence of such an expression of non-Federal intent, only minimum facilities for protection of public health and safety will be provided.



### *Navigation Improvements and Small Boat Harbors*

The Corps of Engineers plans, constructs, and maintains harbors, and channels and turning basins serving harbors, at specific authorized depths for purposes of navigation. There is extensive use of these

waters by recreational boats. If recreational boating benefits would accrue, and the project is found economically justified, the Federal government may be authorized to share in the costs allocated to recreation up to 50 percent thereof and may assume maintenance of the Federal project structures and dredged areas. If commercial navigation benefits are also expected, the authorized Federal share of first costs may be larger.

### *Recreation Charts, Great Lakes*

Under the U.S. Lake Survey the Corps of Engineers prepares and publishes navigation charts of the Great Lakes, Lake Champlain, New York State Barge Canal System, and part of the Minnesota-Ontario Border Lakes. Lake Survey charts may be purchased at Army Engineer District, Lake Survey, Corps of Engineers, 630 Federal Building, Detroit, Michigan.

### *Shore Restoration and Protection Program*

The Federal government assumes all the cost for construction and maintenance of projects for the restoration and protection of Federally owned shores. The Federal government may also participate in the cost of construction, but not for maintenance of projects for restoration and protection of State, county, and other publicly owned shore parks and conservation areas. Federal participation may be, in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers, not more than 70 percent of the total cost, exclusive of land costs, when such areas include recreational beaches; satisfy adequate criteria for conservation and development of the natural resources of the environment; extend landward a sufficient distance to include, where appropriate, protective dunes, bluffs, or other natural features which serve to protect the uplands from damage; and provide essentially full park facilities for appropriate public use, all of which shall meet with the approval of the Chief of Engineers. For projects to re-

store and protect publicly owned or publicly used frontage, the Federal government can assume up to one-half of the cost of beach protection and stabilization.

CONTACT: Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C., 20315, or local Division and District offices of the Corps of Engineers.

Division Engineers are located in Waltham, Mass.; New York, N.Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Dallas, Texas; Omaha, Nebr.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; and Honolulu, Hawaii.

District Engineers are located in New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, N.C.; Charleston, S.C.; Savannah, Jacksonville, Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Galveston, Fort Worth, Albuquerque, Tulsa, Little Rock, Kansas City, Omaha, Rock Island, Louisville, Huntington, Pittsburgh, Nashville, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Walla Walla, Anchorage, and Honolulu.

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# DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, through a number of its programs, assists States, communities, organizations, and individuals in providing diversified outdoor recreation services for various age groups.



The Office of Education, Public Health Service, and the Social and Rehabilitation Service of the Department provide technical and consultative assistance to State and local officials, agencies, organizations, and institutions on recreation plans, resources, and facilities. Some of the Department's grant-in-aid programs have specific recreation objectives, among others,

such as strengthening of school services and education in recreation, help to States and communities with recreational programs for older people, and assist in the abatement of water pollution to make possible recreational uses.

Inquiries concerning the Department's outdoor recreation programs and services may be addressed to the individual agencies of the Department in Washington, D.C., or to the Regional Director of the appropriate Regional Office. A list of the Regional Offices of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, with the areas they serve, follows:

**Region I**
120 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass., 02116
Tel. 617 482-6550
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

**Region II**
Room 1200, 42 Broadway
New York, N.Y., 10004
Tel. 212 363-4600
Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania

**Region III**
700 East Jefferson Street
Charlottesville, Va., 22901
Tel. 703 296-1220
District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

**Region IV**
50 Seventh Street NE.
Atlanta, Ga., 30323
Tel. 404 526-5817
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee

**Region V**
Room 712, New Post Office Bldg.
433 West Van Buren Street
Chicago, Ill., 60607
Tel. 312 828-4400
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin

**Region VI**
560 Westport Road
Kansas City, Mo., 64111
Tel. 816 221-5201
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

**Region VII**
1114 Commerce Street
Dallas, Tex., 75202
Tel. 214 749-3396
Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

**Region VIII**
Room 551, 621 Seventeenth Street
Denver, Colo., 80202
Tel. 303 297-3373
Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming

**Region IX**
50 Fulton Street
San Francisco, Calif., 94102
Tel. 415 556-6746
Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Guam, American Samoa

## Office of Education

The Office of Education recognizes the interrelationship of education and recreation, and provides services and other resources appropriate to its responsibilities in both fields. Provided particularly to elementary and secondary school-sponsored programs for children, older youths, and adults, these include consultative and financial assistance, publications, studies, and research.



### *Office of Education Assistance*

The Office of Education services are related to the attainment of educational objectives generally and in some cases are also related specifically to the promotion of education for leisure. In performing these functions, the Office is concerned with: (a) educational activities for the development of recreational skills and

interests sponsored by the school and community; (b) activities conducted in cooperation with other governmental and professional organizations in school programs (e.g., providing instruction and encouragement in the use of outdoor recreational facilities and other community resources such as the museums, art galleries, music centers, and libraries); (c) professional preparation of recreation leaders; (d) preparation of teachers for their role in educating for leisure; and (e) adult education consultative services in use of community and school facilities for older youths and adult education and recreation. The Office also provides information on the planning and use of educational facilities for recreational activities.

Office of Education grant-in-aid programs authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 may be used in part to promote recreational purposes. For example, the grants for improvement of educational programs for children of low-income families (title I) may involve recreational activities. The act specifies recreation as one of the supplementary educational services to enrich school programs which can be supported through grants to local educational agencies (title III). Likewise, the grants to strengthen State departments of education can be used by such departments to develop or strengthen their technical assistance, consultation and services to local educational agencies and schools in various aspects of education, specifically including recreation (title V). Grants for educational research and training (title IV) may also be of interest.



Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965 provides for grants to States to enable colleges and universities to strengthen community service programs in the solution of community problems, including recreation and land use. The act defines a community service program as "an educational program, activity, or service, including a research program and a university extension or continuing education offering, which is de-

signed to assist in the solution of community problems in rural, urban, or suburban areas, with particular emphasis on urban and suburban problems . . ."

CONTACT: Innovative Centers Branch, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20202.

## Public Health Service

### *National Center for Urban and Industrial Health Programs*

The recent establishment of the National Center for Urban and Industrial Health brings together numerous Public Health Service programs. Many of the programs involve research, training, and technical and financial assistance in such environmental health fields as solid waste management, prevention of occupational illness, control of injury hazards, milk and food sanitation, health implications of the use of water and sea resources, and environmental engineering.

Several programs are concerned with such problems as the reduction of major injuries, suffered by one-fourth of our population; the prevention of respiratory and other diseases associated with certain kinds of occupation and work environments; the safety of drinking water, milk and food; and the improvement of the Nation's efforts to dispose of solid wastes without causing hazards to health.

As of July 31, 1967, the following programs were consolidated into functions of the new Center:



(1) Environmental sanitation (milk and food protection, sanitation in the home, in recreation, and in school)

(2) Solid wastes (garbage and other refuse disposal)

(3) Water supply and sea resources (standards of safe drinking water, health aspects of water pollution control, and shellfish sanitation)

(4) Injury control (the prevention of all injuries, including those occurring at work or in recreation)

(5) Occupational health (the prevention of disease or disability caused by such hazardous working conditions as industrial dusts, chemicals, heat, cold, noise, and vibration)

(6) Arctic health (mitigation of the effects of severe cold on health)

CONTACT: Accident Prevention and Control, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.

### *National Institute of Mental Health*

Consultation and advisory service is provided through the regional offices listed for organizations which need guidance on the mental health facets of recreation programs. Consultation also may be extended to State and local groups seeking advice on optimum recreational facilities, effects of crowding on mental well-being. programs for exceptional children and the aged, and recreation programs to counteract problems of crime and juvenile delinquency.

CONTACT: National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 5454 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, 20203.

## Social and Rehabilitation Service

Strengthening family life is a basic goal of the Social and Rehabilitation Service, created in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in August 1967. It brings together in a single agency the programs of the former Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, the Administration on Aging and the Welfare Administration (including the Bureau of Family Services and the Children's Bureau).



Through its Federal and State programs, the Service is concerned that children and adults

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Through its Federal and State programs, the Service is concerned that children and adults

have opportunities to lead lives that are conducive to healthy physical and emotional growth. Recreation is an essential part of such growth, and State assistance standards can include items that will enable adults and children receiving financial assistance to participate in community and recreational activities. The Social and Rehabilitation Service encourages States to participate in this type of planning and provides financial assistance for it.

State and local welfare departments are required to play a role in community planning as a condition for receiving additional Federal participation in the costs of social services. This includes providing leadership to assure that preventive health measures, educational opportunities, and other community resources such as recreational opportunities available to other adults and children are equally available to dependent adults and children.

### *Administration on Aging Assistance*

The Administration on Aging, established by Congress in the Older Americans Act of 1965 and extended by the Amendments of 1967, serves as the Federal focal point on matters of interest to the older people of the Nation and to those who work with and for them. Among its wide range of interests pertaining to older people, the Administration is concerned with recreation, including the worthwhile and enjoyable use of free time out of doors.

The Administration works closely with State and local governments and commissions, committees, and councils on aging, and with other official and voluntary groups, to stimulate the development of new programs for the elderly and to provide consultation, technical assistance, and information of help in extending and improving services. It administers grants to States for community planning, services, and training, which can include programs for the establishment of new or ex-

pansion of existing centers providing recreational and other leisure time activities. Such programs must be part of approved State plans. (The grants do not apply to construction costs other than minor alterations and repairs.)

The Administration also makes direct grants to agencies, institutions, and individuals for research, development, and demonstration projects to promote wholesome and meaningful living for older people, and short and long term training of persons employed in recreation programs for older people.

The Administration will continue publications dealing with activities for older people, including the popular magazine AGING.[1] It is currently updating booklets on activity centers and craft programs.

### *Children's Bureau Assistance*

The Children's Bureau cooperates with national, State, and local organizations, both public and voluntary, in planning for the development and extension of services for all children and youth.

The Bureau publishes the "Handbook on Recreation" which is the classic reference book of games for children for all occasions. It is widely used by recreation and lay leaders and parents (Children's Bureau Publication No. 231, Revised 1959—for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Price 75 cents).

The Bureau also carries initiating responsibility for the decennial White House Conferences on Children and Youth that are called by the President. Fifty-seven recommendations from the 1960 Conference were specifically related to recreation.



[1] Subscriptions to AGING ($1.00 for 12 issues) should be addressed to Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402.

### *Rehabilitation Services Administration Assistance*

The Rehabilitation Services Administration [1] is responsible for Federal grant programs to support State programs for vocational rehabilitation services to the disabled. For the most part, recreation activities for the handicapped are included in the Federal-State program in the operation of comprehensive rehabilitation centers by State vocational rehabilitation agencies and in the development of cooperative rehabilitation programs for the mentally ill and mentally retarded in State hospitals and institutions.

Recreation is important in rehabilitation. It not only increases the physical and mental health of the handicapped, but also encourages the development of a vital quality in jobholding.

Training grants in recreation for the ill and disabled, including the mentally retarded, have been made available to educational institutions offering graduate programs in training recreation specialists. Teaching grants have also been made to provide faculty qualified to expand and strengthen the training program in recreation for the ill and the disabled.

CONTACT: Office of Information, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washingto D.C., 20201.

[1] Formerly Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

# DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

*Advances for Public Works Planning*

Section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954 authorizes interest-free advances to State or local public bodies to assist in the planning of specific public works or facilities, including recreation projects. The advances are repayable when construction of the planned project commences.



## *Community Renewal Programs*

Section 103(d) of the Housing Act of 1949 provides for grants up to two-thirds of costs to communities for the preparation of Community Renewal Programs which assess present and future renewal needs,

including community recreational and park needs, and lay out a course of action to meet them.

### *Federal Housing Administration Mortgage Insurance Programs*

The Federal Housing Administration, under authority of the National Housing Act, insures mortgages on various types of single-family homes, multi-family housing, subdivisions and new communities. The costs of such outdoor recreation facilities as community swimming pools may be eligible for inclusion in the calculation of the value of the property for mortgage insurance purposes. FHA encourages, through planned-unit developments with homes associations, housing subdivisions which incorporate privately owned recreational and other common open areas for which adequate maintenance arrangements are provided.

### *Historic Preservation Grants*

The Department of Housing and Urban Development, through this program, may provide grants to States and local public bodies to assist in the acquisition, restoration, or improvement of sites, structures or areas of historic or architectural significance. The project must be located in an urban or urbanizing area. Grants may not exceed 50 percent of the project costs.

### *Model Neighborhoods in Demonstration Cities*



This program provides grants and technical assistance to plan, develop and carry out comprehensive programs for rebuilding or restoring slum and blighted areas through coordinated use of all Federal programs and private and local resources. Grants may include 80 percent of the cost of administering approved programs, and supplements of up to 80 percent of the total non-Federal contribution required under existing Federally-assisted projects. To be eligible for grants and

technical assistance, plans should cover housing, jobs, and education, and such associated problems as health and social/recreational services.

### *Neighborhood Facilities Grants*

The Neighborhood Facilities Program provides grants to local public bodies or agencies to help establish multi-purpose neighborhood centers. The centers would be designed to offer concerted community health, recreational or social services. To be eligible, public bodies or agencies must show that the neighborhood facility is needed to carry out programs of recreation, social or similar services.

### *Open-Space Land Program*

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 amended the Open-Space Land Program authorized by title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 to provide increased help to communities for acquiring and developing urban open-space lands, and for creating small parks in built-up areas.

The major provisions of the program are:

(1) The level of Federal assistance has been increased from 20 and 30 percent to a single level of 50 percent to help public agencies preserve or provide urban open-space land having value for park, recreation, conservation, scenic, or historic purposes.

(2) Matching funds are authorized to help communities develop lands which have been acquired with assistance under the Open-Space Land Program. Development may include landscaping, basic water and sanitary facilities, walks, small shelters, and installation of certain shelter facilities. However, development may not include major construction such as amphitheaters, dock facilities, swimming pools, or golf courses.

(3) Assistance is available for the acquisition of pre-

dominantly undeveloped land. Grants are also available for the acquisition and clearance of developed land in the built-up portions of the city if open space needs cannot be met by undeveloped land.

(4) Relocation assistance is authorized for individuals, families, and businesses displaced by the assisted purchase of lands.

(5) The assistance for acquisition or development must be needed for carrying out a unified or officially coordinated program for the provision and development of open-space land as part of the comprehensively planned development of the urban area. Thus, there are two basic planning requirements: (a) there must exist adequate comprehensive planning for the urban area and (b) there must exist, consistent with the comprehensive planning, an adequate open-space acquisition and development program for the urban area.

Executive Order 11237 has been issued to facilitate coordination between the Open-Space Land Program and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program of the Interior Department. The order sets out the areas of primary responsibility for both programs and provides for consistency in planning requirements. The area of primary responsibility for the Fund is to assist in the acquisition of outdoor recreation resources of statewide and national utility as well as assisting in the acquisition of lands for larger regional parks, historic sites, and recreational and scenic areas to serve residents of urban and other local areas. On the other hand, the Open-Space Land Program is primarily responsible for assisting in the acquisition of lands within urbanized areas for neighborhood, community, and smaller regional parks and other open space.



Comparable planning requirements must be met by applicants regardless of where they seek assistance. That is, if the Fund assists in purchasing land within an urbanized area, this acquisition shall reflect consideration of the comprehensive planning requirements

being carried on for such areas. If the Open-Space Land Program assists in the purchase of a large regional park beyond an urbanized area, this acquisition must conform to the statewide outdoor recreation plan requirements of the Interior Department.

Under title VII, communities in 44 States have been assisted in acquiring over 236,000 acres of scarce open-space land by means of 1,001 grants totaling over $132 million. Most of the lands acquired have been in the developing fringes of the large, fast-growing metropolitan centers. Grants were made for a variety of purposes, including large regional parks and greenbelts, community and neighborhood parks, conservation areas, and historic and scenic sites.

### *Public Facility Loan Program*

Under title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955, loans may be made to small communities for the construction and improvement of local public facilities, including recreation facilities, essential to the health and welfare of the residents. Loans are available to communities of less than 50,000 population (less than 150,000 in designated redevelopment areas) and to Indian tribes, where private financing is not otherwise available on reasonable terms.

### *Public Housing Program*

Under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, loans and grants are made to local housing authorities for the provision of low-rent public housing. The provision and maintenance of recreational and other open space within these projects are encouraged as an essential part of the public housing program.



### *Urban Beautification and Improvement*

The Urban Beautification and Improvement Program, also a part of the amended title VII

of the Housing Act of 1961, authorizes grants to assist in carrying out programs for the beautification and improvement of public lands throughout the locality. Grants may cover up to 50 percent of the amount by which the costs of activities carried out under an approved local beautification and improvement program exceed usual annual expenditures for comparable activities. Beautification and improvement activities must take place on land which the public owns or controls, must have significant, long-term benefits for the community, and must be important to the comprehensively planned development of the locality. Federal aid would not be available, for example, to finance increased operating costs to keep a park clean or better lighted—although the cost of acquisition and installation of new, well-designed park furniture and landscaping would be eligible.

Examples of eligible beautification activities are the improvement of parks, malls, squares, and public waterfront areas with landscaping, walks, rain shelters, sanitary facilities, kiosks, and minor recreation and outdoor exhibition facilities. Also eligible are street improvements such as lighting, benches, tree planting, and decorative paving. Major construction—such as golf courses, swimming pools, amphitheaters, museums or waterfront docks—is not eligible.

A small portion of the funds authorized for urban beautification and improvement may be used for grants covering up to 90 percent of the costs of projects which have special value in developing and demonstrating new and improved methods and materials for urban beautification and improvement. Projects will need to be of lasting benefit and demonstrate techniques applicable to other communities.



The Urban Beautification and Improvement Program has provided $12 million to 90 localities in 31 states and Puerto Rico through Fiscal Year 1967.

### *Urban Planning Assistance Program*

Under section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, grants may be made for two-thirds (or up to three-quarters in certain instances) of the cost of all aspects of comprehensive planning to meet urban needs, including outdoor recreation. Assistance may be provided for surveys, inventories, and analyses of existing conditions as well as for the scheduling and location of recreation and other facilities. Open-space and recreation planning that is supported by 701 funds must be undertaken as part of a comprehensive planning program.

In general, official State, interstate, metropolitan, and regional planning agencies are eligible to apply directly for grants. States may apply in behalf of cities and other municipalities with less than 50,000 population, counties, and Indian reservations.

Assistance under the program is being provided for preparation of a large number of the State outdoor recreation plans which are required for grant eligibility under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program. In addition, much local and regional open-space and recreation planning is being assisted as part of comprehensive planning for counties, metropolitan areas, and cities under 50,000 throughout the country.

### *Urban Renewal Program*

Under title I of the Housing Act of 1949, the provision of outdoor recreation and historic preservation are encouraged as part of assisted urban renewal projects. The local urban renewal plan, a prerequisite for Federal assistance, must give consideration to the provision of adequate park and recreational facilities and the preservation of historic structures. Local expenditures for acquisition of land for parks or playgrounds serving a renewal area may be counted as local matching funds toward the Federal grant (generally two-thirds).

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 allows as part of the cost of an urban renewal project the cost of relocating within the project area a structure determined to be of historic value. The structure must be on which will be disposed of to a public body or private nonprofit organization which will renovate and maintain it for historic purposes.

CONTACT: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Regional Office:

**Region I**
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont
Room 906
346 Broadway
New York, N.Y., 10013

**Region II**
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia
Room 639, Widener Building
Chestnut and Juniper Streets
Philadelphia, Pa., 19107

**Region III**
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee
Room 645, Peachtree-Seventh Building
Atlanta, Ga., 30323

**Region IV**
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin
Room 1500
360 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Ill., 60601

**Region V**
Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas
Room 2075, Federal Center
3000 West Vickery Boulevard
Fort Worth, Tex., 76104

**Region VI**
Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Guam, Hawaii
450 Golden Gate Avenue
P.O. Box 36003
San Francisco, Calif., 94102

**Region VII**
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands
1608 Ponce de Leon Avenue
P.O. Box 9093
Santurce, P.R., 00908

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Manpower Administration

Three (3) programs, administered by the Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, provide varying degrees of assistance in outdoor recreation. These programs are the Neighborhood Youth Corps, New Careers, and Operation Mainstream. Each program is authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1944, as amended (P.L. 89–794). The Act authorizes payment of up to 90 percent of the cost of approved projects of these programs. Not more than 12.5 percent of funds appropriated or allocated for each program in any fiscal year may be used within any one State.

### *Neighborhood Youth Corps*

This program offers work-experience and training to poverty-level young people aged 14–22. The program includes projects which will contribute to the conservation, development, or management of a State or community natural resource or recreation area. Priority is given to projects having a high training potential for the young participant.

To be eligible for participation, a youth must be a permanent resident of the United States and be economically disadvantaged with a family income that does not exceed the standard poverty level.

### *New Careers Program*

New Careers Program trains unemployed and underemployed adults, aged 22 or older, for career employment, just below the professional level, in human service fields. Professional jobs are restructured, extracting those tasks that do not require strictly professional expertise. These tasks form the basis of new jobs created in health, education, welfare, and public safety occupations.

New Careers enrollees can train for such jobs as nurses' aides, laboratory technicians, youth workers, hospital aides, teachers' assistants, and social service aides. They can work in neighborhood and community centers, hospitals, schools, homes for the aged, clinics, police departments, and correctional institutions.



### *Operation Mainstream*

Operation Mainstream, another work-experience and training program, is designed to prepare unemployed low-income adults, aged 22 or older, for permanent jobs. Enrollees work in locally sponsored projects that improve the physical or social environment of their communities while they gain valuable experience and job skills.

Project sponsors may include Community Action Agencies, Soil and Water Conservation groups, Farmers' Unions, Forestry Services, and similar type organizations. Chronically unemployed persons working in these projects perform such tasks as planting trees, preventing erosion, building drainage and sewer systems, renovating housing, decreasing air and water pollution, extending community services, and protecting wildlife.

CONTACT: State or local office of the State Employment Services or Neighborhood Youth Corps, New Careers and/or Operation Mainstream, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**Bureau of Public Roads**

The Bureau of Public Roads cooperates with the highway departments of the States in developing systems of highways on which the most popular form of outdoor recreation, driving for pleasure, is experienced, and along which many types of outdoor recreation are served.



The Bureau seeks to focus attention on the need for better roadside development and renders technical service regarding problems of public control of highway access and roadside development. It seeks to reconcile, to the maximum, the highway with its adjacent environment, through its latest location and design processes.

The conservation of recreation and natural resources, such as parks, fish and wildlife habitats, pleasant highway appearance and design, safety and convenience, low-cost maintenance, residence and relocation requirements, and other social and economic factors are major considerations in highway location and design.

Other objectives are the elimination of the scars of construction, the proper treatment of roadsides, and the acquisition and development of publicly owned rest and recreation areas and sanitary and other facilities either within or adjacent to the highway right-of-way reasonably necessary to accommodate the traveling public, and adjacent strips of land for the restoration, preservation, and enhancement of scenic beauty adjacent to Federal-aid highways. These efforts have been accelerated by the Highway Beautification Act of 1965.

The Bureau of Public Roads cooperates with the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture in the field of outdoor recreation through the design and construction of roads in park and forest areas. Many types of outdoor recreation are served by the improvement of roads on the Federal-aid primary, secondary, and interstate highway systems and urban extensions thereof because highways have a direct bearing on travel in relation to spectator, winter and summer sports, and all other kinds of recreation activities. Many activities in the field of recreation are incidental benefits of highway programs carried out cooperatively to provide for the suitable accommodation of the traveling public.



CONTACT: Bureau of Public Roads State division office in each State or Federal Highway Administration regional offices in Delmar, N.Y.; Hagerstown, Md.; Atlanta, Ga.; Homewood, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Fort Worth, Tex.; San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; Denver, Colo.; Juneau, Alaska.

### *Scenic Roads and Parkways Study*

This is a study of a nationwide program of scenic roads and parkways which was authorized by the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty (formerly Recreation Advisory Council). It provides information useful to States, their political subdivisions and others concerned with designing and developing such projects.

CONTACT: Bureau of Public Roads, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20591.

## Federal Aviation Administration

### *Aeronautical Recreation Assistance Program*

The Federal Aviation Administration (a component of the Department of Transportation) provides technical assistance to the public on many facets of general aviation for purposes of promoting safety and airworthiness in recreation flying. Much of this assistance is available upon request through several FAA technical brochures on aeronautical recreation.

### *Federal-aid Airport Program*

The Federal Aviation Administration also administers a Federal grant-in-aid program to help public agencies take part in developing an adequate nationwide system of airports, including airports which provide access to out-of-the-way outdoor recreational areas. These grants are made on a matching basis, with the Federal Government generally providing 50 percent of the cost of airport development and the local public agency the remaining 50 percent.



FAA cooperates with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in coordinating airport planning with the Open-Space Land Program, so

that adequate consideration is given to the use of land surrounding airports for park and recreational facilities.

Federal grants by the Federal Aviation Administration available to those projects that are essential to the operational safety of airports. State, county, municipal and other public agencies, within whose areas airport requirements are shown in the National Airport Plan, may request funds.

If a public agency receives Federal funds under the Federal-aid Airport Program, its airport must be maintained, operated, and made available for public use in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Airport Act of 1946.

The Federal Airport Act requires that sponsors of projects for airport development under the Federal-aid Airport Program take appropriate action to restrict the use of land adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of airports to activities and purposes compatible with normal airport operations. The use of such land for parks and other outdoor recreational facilities is normally compatible with airport operations and is therefore encouraged by the FAA.

CONTACT: Federal Aviation Administration Area Managers in New York, N.Y.; Boston, Mass.; Washington, D.C.; Cleveland, Ohio; Atlanta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Miami, Fla.; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Los Angeles, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver, Colo.; Seattle, Wash.; Anchorage, Alaska; and Honolulu, Hawaii.



## United States Coast Guard

The U.S. Coast Guard is responsible for enforcement of Federal laws upon the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Of primary concern are the administration of laws and the promulgation and enforcement of regulations for the

promotion of the safety of life and property at sea covering all matters not specifically delegated by law to some other executive department. The maintenance of the system of maritime aids to navigation, the operation of ice-breaking facilities and the performance of search and rescue functions are important phases of Coast Guard responsibility which directly affect the public. The Coast Guard numbers motorboats in Guam, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and in States which do not have a federally approved numbering system.

The Coast Guard Auxiliary is a volunteer, nonmilitary organization established by Congress and administered by the Coast Guard for the purpose of promoting safety in boating. The Auxiliary's public service programs include the courtesy examination of motorboats, the education of the public in safe boating practices, assistance to boatmen in distress, and the patrol of regattas and marine parades as directed by the Coast Guard.

CONTACT: Public Information Division, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C., 20591.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

**Internal Revenue Service**

Under existing law, taxpayers may be entitled to income tax deductions for contributions to programs designed to conserve the Nation's natural beauty.

Both corporate and individual taxpayers may qualify for income tax deductions on gifts of money, land, or other property to governmental agencies or to qualified private organizations engaged in fostering natural beauty. In addition to outright gifts of land, deductions are permitted for the value of scenic easements donated to Federal, State, or local governments. 74/75

The Internal Revenue Service publishes a Cumulative List of Organizations (Publication

No. 78) which names organizations held qualified to receive deductible charitable contributions. This list, with bimonthly supplements, may be examined at district offices of Internal Revenue or may be purchased for $3.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

The Internal Revenue Service also provides free a booklet entitled "How to Apply for Exemption for Your Organization" which describes the types of organizations that may qualify for exemption from Federal income tax and outlines procedures for establishing exemption. Interested groups should ask for Document 5551 at district offices of Internal Revenue.

CONTACT: Internal Revenue Service district offices provide assistance on applications by organizations seeking exemption and on questions taxpayers may have regarding tax deductions on contributions to natural beauty programs.

# APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

The Appalachian Regional Commission was established by Public Law 89–4 on March 9, 1965. The Commission is composed of a Federal representative appointed by the President and representatives of the 13 States from New York to Mississippi, whose Appalachian areas participate in the program. Decisions by the Commission require the affirmative vote of the Federal member and a majority of the State members.



The Commission initiates project proposals and plans for the development of the region. The proposals it recommends must be initially suggested by the participating States and approved and funded by the Federal departments and agencies which are granted

responsibilities under the Appalachian-Regional Development Act of 1965. The Commission's programs can assist outdoor recreation projects in the following fashion:

1. Grants made under section 214 of the act can be used to increase the Federal share of recreational development projects funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to 80 percent of project cost, compared to the normal Federal participation of 50 percent. Grants also can be used to increase Federal participation under the Fish and Wildlife Restoration Acts from 75 percent to 80 percent.

2. A network of Appalachian development highways 2,700 miles in length is authorized for construction. They can serve potential recreation sites and bring tourists and summer residents to the region. In addition, 1,600 miles of access roads are authorized which will be constructed to specific recreational sites.

3. The land reclamation program authorizes a variety of activities which may be undertaken to restore lands damaged by mining. Many of the restoration projects will benefit recreation and enhance fish and wildlife resources. The program will be administered through the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Mines.

4. Supplemental grants of up to 80 percent of the total project cost may be applied to all Federal grant-in-aid programs in existence when the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 was passed. This may include programs for airport construction, schools, libraries, recreation developments, flood control, open space land acquisition and fish and wildlife restoration.



CONTACT: Special Assistant to the Federal Co-chairman, Appalachian Regional Commission, 1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20235.

## FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

*Farm Credit Loans*

Federal Land Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and Banks for Cooperatives comprise the Farm Credit System. These banks make long- and short-term loans to outdoor recreation entrepreneurs and operators who assist farmers and ranchers in diversifying their lands with income-producing outdoor recreation facilities. These facilities may include golf courses, fishing lakes, camping facilities or wildlife developments.

CONTACT: Governor, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C. 20578 or Director, Federal Farm Credit District—Springfield, Mass. 01101; Baltimore, Md. 21203; Columbia, S.C. 29202; Louisville, Ky. 40201; New Orleans, La. 70150; St. Louis, Mo. 63166; St. Paul, Minn. 55101; Omaha, Neb. 68101; Wichita, Kan. 67201; Houston, Tex. 77001; Berkeley, Calif. 94701; Spokane, Wash. 99201. Also, the Director, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Washington, D.C. 20044.

# GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

## Property Management and Disposal Service

### *Donation of Federal Surplus Personal Property*

This program administered by the Property Management and Disposal Service provides Federal surplus personal property (vehicles, office equipment, hardware, scientific and electronic supplies, machine tools, and many other items) for educational/recreational, public health, civil defense and public airport purposes. The surplus property may be donated by the Administrator of General Services Administration to either tax-supported or tax-exempt organizations or facilities. These may include public parks and recreational areas as well as service educational, public and private groups (Boys Scouts of America, Girls Scouts of America, Boys Clubs

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of America, YMCA, American Red Cross, Civil Air Patrol, Naval Sea Cadet Corps, hospitals, educational TV stations, etc.).

### *The Surplus Property Act of 1944*

Certain Federal surplus real property may be acquired by State and local governments through the General Services Administration for public park and recreational purposes at 50 percent of fair market value, based on its highest and best use, and for historic monument or wildlife conservation uses without monetary consideration.

CONTACT: Regional Director, Property Management and Disposal Service, at General Services Administration Regional Offices in: Boston, Mass.; New York, N.Y.; Washington, D.C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Denver, Colo.; San Francisco, Calif.; and Auburn, Wash.

# OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

*Community Action Program*

Community Action Agencies are established by local initiative and their programs are developed and operated by members of the entire community. The local CAA's coordinate available State, local, private, and Federal funds and determine which programs are most needed by the target-area residents. The recreational needs of the community are considered part of this overall effort to provide assistance to the community. Various types of recreational programs have proven successful, including: summer day camps, physical fitness-recreational programs, and athletic training programs.

### *Job Corps*

**The Job Corps, as a national residential program providing a complete environmental change for its enrollees, offers young men and women the opportunity to learn useful vocational skills, to acquire basic education, and to replace an attitude of futility and frustration with hope and encouragement. Job Corps Conservation Centers, comprising one part of this program, are operated in conjunction with agencies of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. In addition to basic education, prevocational and citizenship training, Corpsmen at Conservation Centers devote 50 percent of their time to work projects which preserve, expand and beautify our natural resources and public recreational facilities.**

### *Operation Green Thumb*

**Under the Nelson Amendment of the Economic Opportunity Act, the Department of Labor receives money to administer Operation Green Thumb. To utilize the talents of the older men with low-incomes and farming backgrounds, Operation Green Thumb provides employment opportunities in community development and beautification projects. Operation Green Thumb is sponsored by the National Farmers Union.**

**CONTACT: Community Action Program and Job Corps:**

**Northeast Region I**
**Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont**
**72 West 45th Street**
**New York, N.Y. 10036**

**Mid-Atlantic Region II**
**Delaware, D.C., Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia**
**Riddell Building**
**1730 K Street, N.W.**
**Washington, D.D. 20506**

**Southeast Region III**
**Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee**
**730 Peachtree Street**
**Atlanta, Ga. 30308**

**Great Lakes Region IV**
**Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin**
**632 Wabash Avenue**
**Chicago, Ill. 60605**

**Southwest Region V**
**Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas**
**Lowich Building**
**314 West 11th Street**
**Austin, Tex. 78701**

**North Central Region VI**
**Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah**
**Federal Office Building**
**911 Walnut Street**
**Kansas City, Mo. 64106**

**Western Region VII**
**Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington**
**100 McAllister Street**
**San Francisco, Calif. 94102**

## Operation Green Thumb:

**Operation Green Thumb**
**Green Thumb, Inc.**
**1012 14th Street, N.W.**
**Washington, D.C. 20005**

# PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL FITNESS

*Physical Fitness Assistance*

The President's Council on Physical Fitness furnishes various forms of technical assistance in physical fitness and recreation programs and facilities. This assistance is available to schools, recreation agencies, professional and voluntary organizations, industry, sports clubs, and individual citizens. Such services may include information and assistance program activities on the following:

1. School-Community Health, Physical Education and Recreation
2. School-College Physical Fitness
3. Youth-Adult Physical Fitness
4. Physical Fitness for the Handicapped
5. Physical Fitness for the Mentally Retarded
6. Presidential Physical Fitness Awards Program

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CONTACT: Administrator, President's Council on Physical Fitness, Washington, D.C., 20201.

# SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The Small Business Administration participates with banks in loans or makes direct loans to small businesses for construction, conversion or expansion, including the acquisition of land; or to finance the acquisition of equipment, facilities, machinery, supplies, or material or to supply such concerns with working capital. A small business is broadly defined as one which is independently owned and operated and not dominant in its field. In addition, the Small Business Administration has developed detailed criteria to define small business in various industries. A number of loans have been made for recreation enterprises. Most such loans are small, but

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the Small Business Administration has authority to lend as much as $350,000 to a small business.

In addition to direct loans and bank participations and guarantees, SBA makes funds available to local development companies for use in helping specific small businesses to expand or modernize their facilities, or in helping new enterprises to get started. A number of recreation enterprises have received assistance under this relatively new program.

The Small Business Administration also provides specialized technical assistance in business administration, physical sciences and engineering. The assistance covers a variety of services and includes solving problems of immediate concern in the operation and expansion of specified businesses, offering the expertise of volunteer retired executives to small businesses, advising of facility layouts, and suggesting manufacturing techniques. Among recipients of this aid are small outdoor recreation-related enterprises, particularly those who manufacture recreational equipment.

CONTACT: Small Business Administration Field Offices, listed below according to areas each serves:

Alabama:
  Birmingham—908 South 20th Street (35205)
Alaska:
  Anchorage—632 Sixth Avenue, Suite 450 (99501)
Arizona:
  Phoenix—2727 North Central Avenue (85004)
Arkansas:
  Little Rock—600 W. Capital Avenue (72201)
California:
  *Los Angeles—312 West Fifth Street (90013)
  San Diego—110 West C Street (92101)
  San Francisco—450 Golden Gate Avenue (36044)
Colorado:
  *Denver—1961 Stout Street (80202)

Connecticut:
Hartford—450 Main Street (06103)
Delaware:
Dover—21 the Green (19901)
Florida:
Miami—51 S.W. First Avenue (33130)
Jacksonville—400 West Bay Street, P.O. Box 35067 (32202)
Georgia:
*Atlanta—52 Fairlie Street, N.W. (30303)
Guam:
Agana—P.O. Box 927, Ada Plaza Center Bldg. (96910)
Hawaii:
Honolulu—1149 Bethel Street (96813)
Idaho:
Boise—216 North Eighth Street (83702)
Illinois:
*Chicago—219 South Dearborn Street (60604)
Indiana:
Indianapolis—36 South Penn Street (46204)
Iowa:
Des Moines—Fifth Street and Grand Avenue (50309)
Kansas:
Wichita—120 South Market Street (67202)
Kentucky:
Louisville—Fourth Street and Broadway (40202)
Louisiana:
New Orleans—124 Camp Street (70130)
Maine:
Augusta—40 Western Avenue (04330)
Maryland:
Baltimore—31 Hopkins Plaza, Charles Center (21202)
Massachusetts:
*Boston—John Fitzgerald Kennedy Bldg., Gov't. Center (02203)



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* Regional Office.

Michigan:
*Detroit—1249 Washington Boulevard (48226)
Marquette—502 West Kaye Avenue (49855)
Minnesota:
*Minneapolis—816 2nd Avenue South (55402)
Mississippi:
Jackson—Capital and West Streets (39201)
Missouri:
*Kansas City—911 Walnut Street (64106)
St. Louis—208 N. Broadway (63102)
Montana:
Helena—P.O. Box 1690, at corner of Maine and 6th Avenue (59601)
Nebraska:
Omaha—215 North 17th Street (68102)
Nevada:
Las Vegas—300 Las Vegas Boulevard South (89101)
New Hampshire:
Concord—55 Pleasant Street (03301)
New Jersey:
Newark—10 Commerce Court (07102)
New Mexico:
Albuquerque—500 Gold Avenue, S.W. (87101)
New York:
*New York City—42 Broadway (10004)
Buffalo—121 Ellicott Street (14203)
Syracuse—Fayette and Salina Streets (13202)
North Carolina:
Charlotte—Cutter Building, 201 South Tryon Street (28202)
North Dakota:
Fargo—207 North Fifth Street (58102)



* Regional Office.

Ohio:
Cincinnati—4515 Federal Building (45202)
*Cleveland—1370 Ontario Street (44113)
Columbus—50 West Gay Street (43215)
Toledo—234 Summit Street (43602)
Oklahoma:
Oklahoma City—Third and Robinson (73102)
Oregon:
Portland—921 S.W. Washington Street (97205)
Pennsylvania:
*Philadelphia—1015 Chestnut Street (19107)
Pittsburgh—1000 Liberty Avenue (15222)
Puerto Rico:
Hato Rey—255 Ponce de Leon Avenue, P.O. Box 1915 (00919)
Rhode Island:
Providence—57 Eddy Street (02903)
South Carolina:
Columbia—1801 Assembly Street (29201)
South Dakota:
Sioux Falls—8th and Maine Avenue (57102)
Tennessee:
Knoxville—301 West Cumberland Avenue (39902)
Nashville—500 Union Street (37219)
Texas:
*Dallas—411 N. Akard Street (75201)
Houston—808 Travis Street (77002)
San Antonio—301 Broadway (78205)
Lubbock—1616 19th Street (79401)
Marshall—505 East Travis Street (75670)
Utah:
Salt Lake City—125 South State Street (84111)
Vermont:
Montpelier—87 State Street (05601)

* Regional Office.

Virginia:
*Richmond—1904 Byrd Avenue (23226)
Virgin Islands:
St. Thomas—22 Crystal Gode (00802)
Washington:
*Seattle—506 Second Avenue (98104)
Spokane—North 108 Washington Street (99201)
Washington, D.C.:
1321 H Street, N.W. (20417)
West Virginia:
Charleston—500 Quarrier Street (25301)
Clarksburg—100 N. 3rd Street (26301)
Wisconsin:
Madison—25 W. Main Street (53703)
Milwaukee—238 W. Wisconsin Avenue (53203)
Wyoming:
Casper—300 N. Center Street (82601)



* Regional Office.

# TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

As part of its responsibilities to further maximum development of the Tennessee Valley, TVA encourages the development by others of the recreation resources resulting from its construction of a multipurpose water control system. Reservoir lands having public recreation potential are transferred, leased, or licensed to Federal, State, county, and municipal governmental agencies for a nominal consideration when the agencies indicate their willingness and ability to accept responsibility to develop, manage, and operate the properties in a manner which will further regional recreation development in the public interest. Over 179,000 acres of land already have been transferred to other public agencies for recreation purposes and some 53,000 acres have been identified for future transfer.

**TVA makes available data resulting from its recreation studies and provides advice and technical assistance to cooperating State and local agencies, quasi-public groups, private groups, and individuals in their effort to meet regional outdoor recreation needs.**

**As a part of its tributary area development program, TVA helps organize local groups to inventory and appraise their recreation resources and to plan for the development of the recreation potential in tributary watersheds in the Tennessee Valley.**

**A new and unique contribution of the Tennessee Valley Authority to the field of outdoor recreation and conservation education is becoming available through its Land Between the Lakes project. In Land Between the Lakes, a 170,000-acre isthmus between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in Western Tennessee and Kentucky, TVA is developing a recreation area to demonstrate how an area with limited resources can be converted into a recreation asset which will stimulate the economic growth of the surrounding region. In use by many thousands today, when completed, Land Between the Lakes will provide outdoor recreation opportunities for millions of Americans. Its concepts embrace two principal innovations: 1) the adaptation of a single area to many recreational pursuits—camping, hiking, and hunting as well as fishing, swimming, and boating; and 2) the use of a recreational area for observation and study of the outdoors. It thus embraces not only fish and wildlife reserves and forest and game management but facilities for observing them by the casual birdwatcher or classrooms of pupils. As the project matures and experience is gained, TVA will be able to offer planning assistance to State and local governmental agencies interested in multi-use recreation developments needed to meet the increasing demand for outdoor recreation opportunities.**



**CONTACT: General Manager, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, 37902.**

# VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

*Veterans Loan Guarantees*

The Veterans Administration may guarantee up to 50 percent of the loan amount to private lending institutions who lend to World War II and Korean Conflict veterans. The guarantee loans are available to these veterans who desire to establish business enterprises, outdoor recreation included. The loans may be used to acquire, develop or operate outdoor recreational resources and facilities.



CONTACT: Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C. 20420 or contact any Veterans Administration Regional Office located in each State; secure list from Washington, D.C. 20420.

# WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

Established under Public Law 89–80, on July 22, 1965, the Water Resources Council is composed of the Secretaries of the Departments of the Interior; Agriculture; the Army; Transportation; and Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission. The Secretaries of Commerce and Housing and Urban Development are Associate Members of the Council and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget is an Observer. The Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall is Chairman by Designation of the President.



The Council administers a program of grants to States "to assist them in developing a participating in the development of comprehensive water and related land resources plans."

Among other functions, the Council

is directed to make allotments to the States on the basis of (1) the population, (2) the land area, (3) the need for comprehensive water and related land resources planning programs, and (4) the financial need for the respective States.

From State allotments, the Council can pay not more than 50 percent of the cost of carrying out an approved State water and related land resources planning program.

Rules and Regulations governing the administration of these grants are contained in Part 703, Chapter VI, Title 18 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

CONTACT: Assistant Director for State Grants, Water Resources Council, 1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.



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